FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

5 APRIL 1985

Iran-Iraq War

An Iraqi military spokesman, in a statement broadcast by Baghdad radio, announced Iraqi missile attacks against the Iranian cities of Bakhtaran and Hamadan on 4 April. Tehran radio later reported that 39 people were killed during the Iraqi attacks and that Iranian planes carried out retaliatory strikes against the Iraqi cities of Jassan, Diyanah, and Shirvan-Mazin. Iran, in an announcement carried by the radio's Arabic service, warned residents of Baghdad's suburbs to evacuate since Iran will shell Baghdad with "destructive missiles in the next few hours." Meanwhile Iraq, in an announcement broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio, maintained that Iraqi planes carried out a successful raid against a "large maritime target" near Khark Island the evening of 4 April.

Iran

A high-level political and economic delegation departed for Moscow on 5 April with a message from Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati to Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, Tehran radio reported. The delegation will discuss expansion of political and trade ties with USSR officials, the report added.

PRC Meetings

PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang and an Arab League delegation headed by its Secretary General Chedli Klibi discussed efforts to end the Iran-Iraq war through peaceful negotiations, XINHUA reported. Meanwhile, PRC Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian reviewed bilateral relations and cooperation during a meeting with Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz, according to the agency.

Sudan

A 4 April general strike against the government of President Ja'far Numayri received 80 percent support and police used teargas to disperse "between 15,000 and 20,000" demonstrators who marched through the streets of Khartoum, according to Sudanese sources cited by AFP. Meanwhile, officials at the Egyptian Telephone Administration said they have instructions not to facilitate "under any circumstances" telephone calls with Khartoum, KUNA reported. Earlier, the agency announced that Khartoum airport was closed "indefinitely" to traffic and cited "informed sources" who reported fighting near the airport.

The High Command of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA), in a statement broadcast by the clandestine SPLA radio, expressed full support for the anti-government demonstrations. The statement maintained that the SPLA controls most of southern Sudan, and warned that if Numayri is allowed to return, the SPLA "shall move to Khartoum."

Lebanon

IDF Operation — Eight "terrorists" were killed during searches and arrests by an IDF unit in the village of Kawthariyat al-Siyad, according to IDF radio.

Security — A military source, cited by Beirut radio, stated that Muhammad Zughayab barracks in Sidon came under shellfire from Lebanese Forces the morning of 4 April. Meanwhile, 3 people were killed and 12 others were wounded when a gunboat fired shells at a Palestinian camp in Al-Qasimiyah, the radio announced.

UNIFIL — UN Under Secretary General Brian Urquhart, in remarks broadcast by the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon, said that he discussed the future of UNIFIL and the situation in southern Lebanon during his meeting with President Amin al-Jumayyil. The Lebanese Government has asked for a 6-month extension of UNIFIL and full implementation of UN Resolution No 425, Urquhart affirmed.

Israel-Egypt

The Egyptian Foreign Ministry invited Israel and the United States to hold a meeting in Ismailia 'this month" to resume the Tabah talks Jerusalem radio reported. However, Israel has requested a postponement since Egypt suggested resuming the talks during the time of the second Passover holiday on 12 April. The radio noted that contacts will continue to try to find an alternative date.

Israel

Border police raided Al-Ibrahimiyah College in East Jerusalem after rioters barricaded themselves inside the school, Jerusalem radio reported. Earlier, the demonstrators had thrown stones at the security forces and blocked the road with burning tires, the radio noted. As a result of the raid 8 people were hurt and 130 were detained by border police using "a lot of force," the radio maintained.

Jordan

New Government — Following the 4 April resignation of Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat, King Husayn asked former Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i to form a new government, according to Amman television. New Prime Minister al-Rifa'i and other new ministers took the constitutional oath later the same day, Amman radio reported.

Athens Attack — A single assailant fired a bazooka at a Jordanian commercial airliner as it took off from Athens airport on 4 April but the shot missed the plane, AFP reported.

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Karmal Message Marks Hungary's Independence

LD041305 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0439 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Kabul April 3, BAKHTAR: Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA CC and president of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA, as well as Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand have sent a congratulatory message to Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Socialist Party of Hungary, Pal Losonczi, president of the State Council and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic on the occasion of the 40th independence anniversary of that country.

The message, while expressing hope for further development and construction of a blossoming socialist society under the leadership of the Workers' Socialist Party of Hungary, points to the fraternal and unshakable relations and cooperation between the two countries which will be in the interest of the peoples of the two countries and in the interest of peace and security in the world.

Soviet General Reported Killed in Kabul

HK041408 Hong Kong AFP in English 1403 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] New Delhi, April 4 (AFP) — A Soviet general and at least two of his bodyguards have died in a bomb explosion in Kabul, an Afghan immigrant leader said here today.

The general, who was not identified, and two or three of his bodyguards died in a blast in the Afghan capital's Charahi Torabaz District last week, (Muhammed Maiwand) said.

His body was flown to Moscow after Soviet and Afghan authorities closed the airport to all other traffic for a whole day, said Mr (Maiwand), quoting an Afghan eyewitness who flew into the Indian capital shortly afterwards.

Diplomatic sources here could not confirm the report.

Mr (Maiwand), the New Delhi spokesman for the Afghan mujahidin (freedom fighters), also reported at least two other bomb explosions in Kabul during the past 10 days.

Two Soviet soldiers were killed in one of the blasts while casualties in the other were not known, he said.

Diplomats in Kabul Visit Nangarhar Province

GF051146 Kabul in English to South Asia 0900 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] According to the program schedule for the DRA Ministry of Foreign Affairs, ambassadors and charge d'affaires of diplomatic missions of a number of foreign countries in Kabul visited Jalalabad city last week. The team included ambassadors of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Republic of Cuba, CSSR, GDR, Hungarian People's Republic, Republic of Iraq; secretary of Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah's Popular Bureau; ambassadors of the Mongolian People's Republic, Polish People's Republic; minister-counselor of the embassy of the Soviet Union; counselor of the Republic of India; charge d'affaires of the Republic of Austria, Indonesia, the PLO and SRV.

The team of foreign diplomatic corps was accompanied by the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Khodadad (Bashawal), the adviser of the Foreign Ministry Muhammad Sakhi Daneshju, and representative of the protocol department of the ministry. Upon arrival the team (?composed) of diplomats was welcomed at Jalalabad airport by the secretary of Nangarhar Provincial party committee and governor and police commander of the province. Later the team went to the headquarters of the eastern zone and was presented a detailed report concerning the economic and political situation of the province by the assistant secretary of the provincial party committee. Afterward, the team toured around the city and visited the Nangarhar university and installations of the (?oldest) processing factory, a Hydel farm and a [word indistinct] estate and the Afghan-Soviet friendship chamber. The team was given a history of the nation by the concerned authority. The team as well attended the festival of the season being held in the city with the participation of thousands of residents of Jalalabad and its suburbs.

Jalalabad residents accorded a warm welcome and presented bouquets to the diplomats. During their visit to the Hydel farm of Nangarhar Province development project, the team planted a sapling as a token of friendship and signed the book of their impressions. The diplomats laid floral wreaths on the monuments of the martyrs of the revolution. The team attended the luncheon reception hosted by the chief of the eastern zone and the governor of Nangarhar. After spending a night in Jalalabad, the diplomats returned to Kabul and the diplomats called the [word indistinct] and the situation of the region, that the gains of the revolution and its progress as useful and interesting.

Gandhi Interviewed on Pakistan, USSR, Bhopal

BK041638 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] The prime minister has reiterated India's desire to improve its relations with all neighbors through closer cooperation and exchanges. He, however, has expressed the fear that Pakistan is very close to making a nuclear bomb if they have not already got one. In an interview with the *FINANCIAL TIMES* of London, Mr Gandhi regretted that the United States has not done anything to stop Pakistan from making the bomb. Mr Gandhi said that India can trust Americans but they must make their policy with regard to Pakistan very clear.

About the Soviet Union, the prime minister said India has very strong friendship with that country. Moscow has helped India build our industry and has stood by us in times of need.

Replying to a question about Indo-British relations, he said Mrs Gandhi and Mrs Thatcher had close relationship. He would like to continue that sort of personal relationship.

On the Bhopal gas tragedy, the prime minister said it is very unlikely that government will reach an out-of-court settlement with Union Carbide. It had offered a settlement but it was rejected by the government because it was too low. Mr Gandhi said the Bhopal tragedy has made India rethink its policy toward foreign companies. If they come in with investment only for making money at any cost, it is not good enough for us, he said.

Foreign Secretary Bhandari Leaves for Islamabad

BK041558 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] The foreign secretary, Mr Romesh Bhandari, left for Islamabad this evening. Before his departure, he told newsmen at the Delhi airport that he is going to Pakistan with a positive approach. There is no fixed agenda, but the whole gamut of Indo-Pakistan relations will be discussed with the Pakistani leaders. Mr Bhandari met the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, before his departure.

Rao Returns From USSR; Terms Visit 'Very Useful'

BK050315 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] The defense minister, Mr P.V. Narasimha Rao, arrived in New Delhi last night after his 6-day official visit to the Soviet Union. Mr Rao described his visit as very useful.

Mauritius Prime Minister Jugnauth Departs 5 Apr

BK050403 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] The Mauritius prime minister, Mr Aneerood Jugnauth, left Bombay for home this morning at the end of his 3-day visit to this country.

He was seen off at the airport by the minister of state for protocol, Professor Javed Khan; the sheriff of Bombay, Mr Manoharbhai Patil, and officials.

Cabinet Subcommittee To Visit Punjab 7, 8 Apr

BK041702 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] The Cabinet subcommittee on Punjab will visit the state on Sunday [7 April] and Monday. An official spokesman said in New Delhi today that the 3-member committee will go to Patiala and Bhatinda. At Patiala, they will meet deputations of individuals from the districts of Patiala and Sangrur on Sunday, while at Bhatinda on Monday they will talk to a cross section of people from Bhatinda and Ferozepore districts to know their views about various problems of the state.

The members of the Cabinet subcommittee are the home minister, Mr S.B. Chavan; the defense minister, Mr P.V. Narasimha Rao; and the education minister, Mr K.C. Pant. Two members of the committee — Mr Chavan and Mr Pant — visited Chandigarh yesterday.

Junejo Talks to Newsmen on Government Priorities

BK041057 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Mohammad Khan Junejo, has said that federal and provincial cabinets will be making serious efforts to improve the socioeconomic conditions in the rural areas and development of small towns to help stop migration of the rural population to the big cities. He was formally talking to newsmen at his ancestral residence at the end of his 3-day visit to Sindhri near Mirpur Khas today.

In reply to a question, he said people are now looking toward their elected representative for resolving their problems. The people felt confident that the rein of the government was now in proper hands and their representatives would provide correct leadership and solve their problems in an amicable manner.

Replying to another question, Mr Junejo said the main priorities before his government were the well-being of the common man and unity of the people at all levels for the strength and solidarity of Pakistan. The prime minister later left for Lahore.

India's Romesh Bhandari Arrives for Talks

Makes Statement on Arrival

BK041722 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] The Indian foreign secretary, Mr Romesh Bhandari, arrived in Islamabad tonight on a 2-day visit to Pakistan. He will have talks with his Pakistani counterpart.

Talking to newsmen at the airport, Mr Bhandari said India wants cordial, cooperative, and good-neighborly relations with Pakistan on the basis of sovereign equality and noninterference for mutual benefit in keeping with the letter and spirit of the Simla Agreement. He said all the experiences or attitudes should not deter us from looking forward to a bright future. India was prepared to forge cooperation with Pakistan in the academic, scientific, political, economic, agricultural, technological, and social fields. Mr Bhandari said the two countries had ups and downs in their relationship; now there was an upswing. They wanted a full and frank exchange of views to understand each other better. The objective was to proceed forward to identify areas in which they could make a beginning beyond what had already taken place.

Answering a question about the trial of the Indian hijackers, Mr Bhandari said India welcomes the step taken by the Pakistani Government.

Talks Begin

BK051045 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] Formal talks between the foreign secretaries of Pakistan and India were held in Islamabad today. They were assisted by the senior officials of the two countries. Radio Pakistan's representative says there was no fixed agenda but the two foreign secretaries were likely to review matters of mutual interest as well as regional and international issues.

Further Reports on Jayewardene Visit to Karachi

More on Joint Communique

BK041559 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Pakistan and Sri Lanka have emphasized that repsect for the principles of sovereign equality, territorial integrity, and noninterference in the internal affairs of other states is indispensable for the promotion of mutual interest, confidence, and cooperation in the region. This has been stated in a joint communique issued at the conclusion of President Jayewardene's state visit to Pakistan.

About the Middle East, the joint communique says that it is the opinion of the two heads of state that a just and durable peace can be established in that region only when Israeli forces withdraw unconditionally from occupied Arab lands and the legitimate rights of the Palestinians are restored to them.

The two leaders expressed deep concern at the latest escalation in the Iran-Iraq war and attacks on civilian targets. They called for an end to the war on the basis of a just solution. They also stressed the need for efforts to reduce arms, ban all nuclear tests, and for an equitable international economic order.

President Mohammad Ziaul Haq reaffirmed Pakistan's strong support for Sri Lanka's territorial integrity and sovereignty.

Addressing a news conference at the governor's house in Karachi, the Sri Lankan president stressed the need for the restoration of the independence of the Afghan people. He said his country stands opposed to foreign intervention in any country.

Replying to a question about Kashmir, President Jayewardene said his country's stand is that the people of Kashmir should be given the opportunity to decide their future themselves.

Referring to the situation in his country, the Sri Lankan president said the terrorists are trying to overthrow an elected democratic government there and it is completely incorrect to term this problem an ethnic issue. He said if these terrorists do not eschew their violent attitude, then his government will not hold further negotiations with such elements. He said his government would be obliged to any country of the world that would help it in ending terrorist activities in Sri Lanka.

Colombo on Jayewardene Reception

BK041243 Colombo International Service in English 1030 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] The president and Mrs Jayewardene return this afternoon at the end of a successful 7-day state visit to Pakistan. Before leaving Karachi, he will address a news conference to be attended by Pakistani and foreign journalists. President Ziaul Haq and

other members of his government will be present at a farewell ceremony to be held at the Karachi international airport.

Speaking at a reception accorded him by the Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce and Industry in Karachi yesterday, Mr Jayewardene said that action would be taken to further develop trade between Sri Lanka and Pakistan. He pointed out that relations between the two countries have further improved greatly.

Referring to terrorism, the president said that the movement launched from India was aimed at establishing a Marxist government. Terrorists will not be allowed to overthrow a democratically-elected government. As two nonaligned countries, Sri Lanka and Pakistan are dedicated to safeguarding democracy.

Afghan Rebels Reportedly Down Transport Helicopter

BK041023 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Reports from Afghanistan say the mujahidin have shot down a transport helicopter supplying rations to the besieged Barikowt cantonment of Konar Province.

Pakistan Wants U.S. 'Assurances' of Alliance

GF041216 Karachi MASHRIQ in Urdu 31 Mar 85 p 3

[Editorial: "Pakistan-India Relations and the Superpowers"]

[Text] It is customary throughout the world that when a new government takes over in a country, it considers it necessary to outline its policies on the national and international levels. This is done in order to broaden its trust and understanding on both the domestic and foreign fronts so as to be able to function with complete self-confidence and composure. It is after a fairly long time that an elected government has come to power in Pakistan and popular institutions have started functioning. For the past week or so President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq and Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo have been engaged not only in outlining their views on the internal affairs of the country, but have also been trying to clarify their stands on relations with other countries.

The hopes expressed by President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq in his reply to the messages of felicitation from President Reagan and Zail Singh (also Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi) and similarly the reply of Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo to the message of goodwill from the prime minister of India, of promoting bilateral relations, setting up unstrained relations with their neighbors, and of resolving the Afghanistan tangle through talks, are links of the same chain which explain and outline Pakistan's peaceful stance.

Every new government, along with its own assurances to other governments that it will continue the policies of its predecessor, asks other governments of similar assurances and of assurances that they will abide by their past promises. It was in this connection that Mr Ejaz Azeem, Pakistan's ambassador in Washington, in the course of his address delivered at the Woodrow Wilson International Center to American scholars and experts in foreign, economic, and military affairs, had justifiably said that now when democratic institutions have been revived and an elected government is in operation, we need assurances from our friends.

The outlining of Pakistan's foreign policy at the highest level and Mr Ejaz Azeem's insistence on getting assurances from Pakistan's allies were being done at a time when, on the one hand, Indian rulers, while proudly announcing Indian capability to manufacture and operate atomic reactors, were deeply engaged in hostile propaganda against Pakistan's peaceful nuclear program and, on the other hand, the Foreign Affairs Committee of Congress, despite Secretary of State George Shultz' protests that a cut of $25 million next year in financial aid to Pakistan would amount to a breach of an important undertaking to Pakistan and a signal to Afghanistan at the wrong time, is determined to carry out the threat. Any student of history who watches the policies and history of South Asia is fully aware of the fact that Pakistan has never hesitated to keep the flame of peace and security in the region alight. Years ago Pakistan put forward the proposal of keeping South Asia free of nuclear weapons and declaring this region as a region of peace and a nuclear free zone. This proposal was supported by a large majority in the United Nations. Pakistan also offered to India to sign an agreement or a protocol binding both countries from acquiring nuclear weapons. Pakistan is also ready to sign an agreement with India on inspections of both countries' nuclear installations by an international body. These proposals fully support Pakistan's stand on nonproliferation of nuclear weapons. On the contrary, India not only is not willing to give a positive reply to all these offers, but is engaged in testing its nuclear devices and in manufacturing its atomic weapons. It is also engaged in baseless propaganda against Pakistan's peaceful nuclear research program to meet its energy needs. India always replies to Pakistan's peaceful research programs in the form of aggression, as is currently taking place, though on a limited scale, in the region of Siachen Clacier.

Despite unlimited Soviet arms aid, India is trying to obtain the most sophisticated arms from Britain, France, and West Germany. The military and arms technology that India gets from the Soviet Union is practically free. Almost 75 percent of Soviet military aid is normally given in the form of a grant. One has to pay 2 and 1/2 percent interest on the remaining 25 percent of military aid. This amount is paid by India in the form of goods that cannot find markets in the West. Contrary to this, of the $3.2 million in aid that the United States promised to Pakistan in 1981, one-half of it is supposed to be used to buy arms. This hardware is then given to Pakistan at 14 percent interest. In addition, every year Pakistan has to face the fear of a guillotine in the form of a cut in that aid. Furthermore, the American doors of generosity also are open to India.

There is no gain in saying that India is a big country and the United States and the Soviet Union can set up their relations with that country in any form with Pakistan having no say. The only thing Pakistan wants is to have the right to exist in independence and sovereignty. In light of past experiences, Pakistan fears Indian hunger for territory and its wish to become a headman of the region. Pakistan does not want India, due to its unlimited

military power, to be given license to impose its hegemony on the countries of the region. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, President Gen Ziaul Haq has already explained to Mr Gorbachev the peaceful stand of Pakistan. We hope that one day the Soviet leader will accept Pakistan's stand which is based on justice and fair play.

However, the Pakistani people would like to ask the United States what its criterion for friendship is. Are they afraid of the 1971 experience? If the United States is really a friend of Pakistan, it should give an assurance that if Pakistan is subjected to any aggression in the future, it will not be left alone as it was in 1971.

Further on Khomeyni 4 Apr Speech on War

LD041733 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] On the blessed and auspicious occasion of the anniversary of the birthday of the Lord of the Pious, the Commander of the Faithful, His Holiness 'Ali ibn Abi-Talib — peace be upon him — the Friday imams of Qom, a number of military personnel, members of the Islamic Revolution Guard Corps [IRGC] accompanied by Mr Mahallati, the imam's representative in the IRGC; and a number of Basij brothers accompanied by Mr Rahmani, the Basij commander; some south Tehran residents, and a number of orphans today met with Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in the hoseyniyyeh [religious center] of Jamaran [Khomeyni's Tehran residence].

At this meeting, one of the preachers from Qom expressed his best wishes on the occasion of the auspicious anniversary of the birth of the Lord of the Pious, His Holiness 'Ali ibn Abi-Talib, peace be upon him. Then the imam of the ummah graciously made a speech, as follows:

[Begin Khomeyni recording] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. My best wishes on this blessed day to all the gentlemen present, to the esteemed Iranian nation, and to all the Muslims of the world. I hope that as a blessing on this auspicious day, God will shower his blessings upon all Muslims, especially the noble Iranian nation. The babe who was born on this day is beyond description. No matter what we say about him it is inadequate. Whatever has been said by the poets, the mystics, the philosophers, and others about him constitutes only a small part of what he really is. They have all talked only about the issues that they could understand and comprehend regarding our master, 'Ali. However, those things beyond our comprehension and beyond the reach of even the mystics and philosophers, those things cannot be explained. One cannot talk of something that one does not comprehend. However, even that which is within our grasp is so vast that it takes a long time to describe. Therefore, we should take our apologies to his exalted presence and admit to our failings that we are not able to explain his perfect attributes.

That which is the source of great regret is the fact that the enemies of 'Ali did not allow the glory of the commander of the faithful, peace be upon him, to be revealed as was befitting. In the short period when he was entrusted with the caliphate and with worldly government he was involved in three wars against the Muslims themselves. There are deviates besetting both Iran and Iraq who blame Iran for fighting against Muslims — although we do not regard the Ba'thist Party as Islamic but rather anti-Islamic. It is nota war against Muslims although Saddam Husayn is using them as a shield and sends them to the fronts; but though this war is not against Muslims, it would make no difference even if it were. Do you regard Saddam any more of a Muslim then the companions of the Prophet of God against some of whom Imam 'Ali fought? Could certain beturbaned Sunni clerics and court officials deem Saddam and his ilk as loftier than the holymen of Nahraan where 'Ali fought some of his opponents, whose foreheads bore the calluses of frequent nightly prayers? His Holiness 'Ali fought three wars against the companions of the Prophet. He fought against those who were close to the Prophet and who were regarded as holy men. All those wars were waged in the interest of the religion. I know that some people in their hearts find fault with his holiness, the commander of the faithful. Some people are critical of his holiness the commander of the faithful, although they do not dare say so openly, and ask why he fought against the Muslims. However, his holiness, the commander of the faithful was a follower of Islam. If Islam instructs him to fight against the Muslims he will fight against them; if Islam instructs him to fight against the infidels, he will do so.

When it became apparent that a group of people had embarked on a plot to liquidate Islam which had been newly born, and when another group of people were duped by such attempts, the duty of the holy commander of the faithful — may God's peace be upon him — was to draw his sword and fight three wars against those who declared their Islam, all of whom were better Muslims than Saddam, in order to obey the commandments of God and in order to safeguard Islam.

When safeguarding Islam and Islamic principles necessitates fighting, those who engage in the defense of Islam are true Muslims. When it becomes necessary one should draw the sword and fight against the enemies of Islam. Those blind people, who in order to support great powers and to support the monarchists, the hypocrites, and such, criticize Iran and the Iranian fighters and the Muslim clergy in Iran. They should take their criticism to the early days of Islam. They should raise it there and see what they have to say. If they believe in the commander of the faithful, they should see what really happened at that time and what was his response and motivation. Those who fought against 'Ali wished to return Islam to the age of ignorance, albeit in the name of Islam. What could be the duty of the commander of the faithful when faced with such a situation, except to act as he did.

It is our belief that Saddam wishes to return Islam to blasphemy and polytheism. It is our belief that America is frightened of Islam and wishes to suppress Islam, and he says so openly. It is our belief that those who are fighting against the Islamic Government of Iran are fighting against Islam. The meaning of this belief is that we should fight against them, because Islam has instructed us to. A person whose supporters are all those who deviate from Islam — America is against Islam and so are the rest — such a person, who is acting that way toward the Muslim people of his own country and who acts like this toward the Muslim people of our country, we have no other option but to fight. We will continue this matter right to the end, and we will pay heed to the words of deviates, those who suffer from intellectual deviation, who suffer from logical deviation. We perform our religious duty.

At the moment, the great Muslim ulema in Iran are in favor of this matter; the rest of the Muslims are the same: the members of the bazaar, the farmers, the office employees and all the rest of the people are in favor of this war.

On the other hand, if — God forbid — America becomes victorious in this war and grants victory to Saddam, Islam will receive such a blow that it will not be able to raise its head for a long time. When we are faced with such a situation and are faced

with such an obligation, it is the duty, the religious duty of all of us to defend Islam. In addition to that the issue is not that we wish to carry on fighting. We are defending ourselves. It is our duty to defend ourselves against a person who has attacked us and who has inflicted so much damage upon our country. There is not one Muslim, one Muslim clergyman who can say that Islam forbids defense. Defense does not even need any overseer [vali], it does not need any leader [imam]. When the need arises all the Muslims should rise in their own defense. They have independence in this issue. Even if the Velayat-e Faqih does not say so, even if the ulema do not say so — although they do say so — it is the religious duty of all the people to defend themselves. Even from an intellectual point of view, it is their duty to defend their country, their dignity, and their borders.

You should know what the Ba'thist Party would do in Iraq and in Iran if, God forbid, it becomes victorious and if it is made victorious. To the very end we will remain steadfast. We wish to follow Islam and wish to follow Islamic injunctions; we will not retreat from our positions.

I beseech the Blessed and Almighty God to grant success to all Muslims so that they can wage war against the banner of blasphemy. A person who opposes all international standards openly says: By such and such an hour I shall launch an attack, a missile attack against Iranian cities, Iran's populated cities. He says such a thing with candor, yet no country condemns him! We will say candidly to that we do not intend to embark on aggression against any country as we are defending ourselves while all propaganda campaigns are against us. The issue is one of Islam versus blasphemy, and not of Iran versus Iraq. The issue is that these people perceive Islam as bringing them harm. Islam does not allow them to achieve their unlawful interests and when Islam does not allow them to obtain their unlawful interests, they oppose Islam in this issue and force others to oppose Islam. But these people should know that they cannot fight a country that enjoys such a situation, a country wherein the moral of its Muslims, its youth, its elderly, its children is such! Those who are aware of the situation as it is, are far wiser than to become involved in an issue in which certain people have involved themselves but have been slapped down; now they no longer worry themselves with such an issue, but maneuver others to embark on devilries. But let these devils too know that they can no longer achieve anything. A country where all are wakeful and all are ready to embrace martyrdom, what can they intimidate it with?! When a person says, I want martyrdom and pray that I be martyred, you then attempt to intimidate him with death, with missiles? When a person, after being hit with missiles, comes and says, "War, war til victory!," you then attempt to intimidate him with war? This situation has been brought about by God's hand. What has been brought about by God cannot be resisted.

I beseech the Blessed and Almighty God to safeguard us all with our steadfastness and perseverance [rumble of approval in background] so that we can confront this or any other person who might wish to confront us! [loud cheers]

And peace and God's mercy be upon you! [loud cheers, chanting of slogans] [end recording]

Hashemi-Rafsanjani Gives Friday Prayers Speech

LD051123 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] This week's Friday prayers were held throughout our Islamic homeland coupled with a vast attendance by various segments of the people. As in previous weeks, the atmosphere during this week's Friday prayers reverberted warmly with the slogans "War, war, until victory," "A missile in retaliation for a missile," "Death to Saddam," "Death to the USA" and other similar slogans, indicative of the continuation of a relentless struggle against Saddam's U.S.-sponsored regime until the final victory of Islam.

According to our correspondent's report on Tehran's Friday prayers, the Tehran citizens, with their unprecedented presence in the Friday prayers, armed with a decisiveness more prominent than usual epitomized in their slogans today, declared their absolute will and firm resolve in continuing their struggle and resistance until victory.

Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani, speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, delivered sermons during today's Friday prayers in Tehran. Emphasizing the fact that striking at cities constituted the worst method of waging war, he said: This is a sign of the complete weakness of the Iraqi regime. The imam's representative to the Supreme Defense Council affirmed: No city or region in Iraq could remain immune from our attacks.

Announcing that today we will hit Baghdad with a missile and thereby show what will befall Baghdad, he added: We nurture the hope that the missile with which we will hit Baghdad will be our last missile, and that Baghdad will desist from the wicked deeds, the harm of which will be more likely to befall it.

Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani, in his first sermon during this week's Friday prayers, dwelt on the multifarious dimensions of the outstanding personality of the holy commander of the faithful, may peace be upon him.

In connection with the anniversary of the dastardly murder of Martin Luther King, leader of the U.S. black movement, he also paid tribute to that fighting black personality.

Velayati Sends Thanks to Libya for War Support

LD042119 Tehran IRNA in English 1540 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Tripoli, April 4, IRNA — Iran's Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati thanked Libya for its firm position in supporting the Islamic Republic concerning the Iraqi imposed war, in the recent meeting of Arab foreign ministers.

Velayati expressed his appreciation in a letter handed to his counterpart 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki by Iran's ambassador Hojjat ol-Eslam Khonsari today.

In the meeting, Dr. Al-Turayki said his government would defend Iran's righteous stance, despite pressures from imperialism and the Arab reaction. The two also discussed the expansion of bilateral relations.

Foreign Ministry Official Leaves for Moscow

GF050508 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] According to our correspondent, Mr Kazempur-Ardabili, deputy minister for foreign and economic affairs at the Foreign Ministry [title as heard], left for Moscow this morning at the head of a high-level political and economic delegation with a message from Foreign Minister Velayati for Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko.

During this visit, the Iranian team will discuss the expansion of political and trade ties, mutual economic and technical cooperation, and details of the bilateral economic commission with the Soviet authorities.

Ministry on Israel's Transfer of Ansar Detainees

LD041849 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1647 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] The Central News Unit reports that in connection with the transfer of a group of captive Muslims in the Ansar detention camp into occupied Palestine, a statement was issued by our country's Foreign Ministry. This statement says: Simultaneously with the withdrawal of Zionist forces from Lebanon, the news that Muslim revolutionaries are each day dealing a fresh blow at the body of the aggressor, the Jerusalem-occupying regime, in an inhuman action, has transferred a large group of captive Muslims in the Ansar detention camp into occupied Palestine, and only released those who because of the inhuman behavior of the prison guards have been so severely tortured that the continuation of their detention would have put Israel into some difficulties.

The corrupt Israel, after the occupation of Lebanon and the crimes and murders which it committed against the people of this land, was faced for the first time in the course of its aggression, with the heroic resistance of a people who not only could not tolerate the violation of their territory but, thanks to the profound understanding they had of the identity of this regime, were not prepared to tolerate its unlawful presence in the region, and deemed the struggle to extirpate it as their human and Islamic duty.

Under such circumstances the Ansar detention camp had turned into a great base of resistance against the Jerusalem-occupying regime, and constituted a university for the training of Palestinian and Lebanese Muslim revolutionaries.

Now we see how Israel, in its ignominious retreat from southern Lebanon, contrary to the regulations of the Geneva conventions, transfers these heroic prisoners to occupied Palestine so that it might be immune from their blows in the future.

This statement warns international forums and human rights organizations of their responsibilities vis-a-vis the conditions of the captive Muslims in the hands of the Zionists. All the freedom-loving people of the world have been called upon to concentrate their struggle on saving the lives of the combatants and toward obtaining their release.

This statement also says: Israel and its protectors must understand that these steps not only will not disrupt the Lebanese Muslim revolutionary movement, but, rather, it will open a new door for the struggles of the Muslims of Lebanon and Palestine. The Zionists, by transferring the Muslim revolutionaries of the Ansar detention camp to occupied Palestine, have, in reality, transferred the Islamic anti-Zionist struggle into occupied Palestine and this will ultimately lead to the total destruction of the Israeli regime.

France, Arab States Provide Aid to Iraq

LD050410 Tehran IRNA in English 1750 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Paris, April 4, IRNA — Since the start of the Iraq-Iran war 54 months ago, France's foreign trade insurance company has paid out two billion francs in damages to companies working in Iraq, a French daily reported. France has been a major financial backer of the Iraqi regime and has supplied hundreds of millions of francs worth of arms to Baghdad.

Economic daily *LES ECHOS* said in an article published today that Iraq owed France more than 14 billion francs for military and non-military purchases and loans.

It said Iraq also owed at least 35 billion dollars to Arab states in the Persian Gulf, while Saudi Arabia and Kuwait sell 300,000 barrels of oil per day on behalf of the Iraqi regime.

Battle Reports; Baghdad Hit With 9th Missile

3 Iraqi Cities Bombed

LD041625 Tehran IRNA in English 1619 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Tehran, April 4, IRNA — Iranian jets bombed three Iraqi cities and a border post and artillery guns again opened fire on all Iraqi border cities today, as Iraq stepped up its attacks on Iranian cities.

A War Information Hqs statement also called on residents in Baghdad to evacuate the capital city so that they would not "burn in the firey wrath of our combatants."

Several Iranian fighter-bombers heavily bombed economic, civil and military targets in the Iraqi cities of Diyanah, Jassan, Shirvan-Mazin, and the (Jaramshah) border post, inflicting considerable losses and damages, the WIH statement said. All jets returned to their bases safely, it added

"The Islamic forces brought all Iraqi border cities under the heavy fire of their long-range weapons today in retaliation for the resumption of Iraqi attacks on Iranian residential areas," it said.

"With the start of their retaliatory actions in bringing Iraqi border cities, especially the important port-city of Basra, under their fire, the Islamic forces inflicted heavy losses on the Baghdad regime.

"They once again showed that they would reply enemy attacks more fiercely and twice as hard."

The War Information Hqs also urged residents in Baghdad to speed up their evacuation of the city so that they would not "burn in the firey wrath of our combatants."

They should "take advantage of this chance" and take refuge in the four Iraqi Islamic cities of Al-Kazimiyah, Samarra, Karbala and Al-Najaf.

Casualties in Bakhtaran, Hamadan

LD041707 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] According to the Central News Unit of the Voice and Vision from Bakhtaran, the Iraqi regime today, at 1140, made the city of Bakhtaran the target of a missile attack which resulted in the martyrdom of 28 of our compatriots and the wounding of a group of others. Also, at 1430, as a result of another missile hitting the city of Bakhtaran, another group of people were injured.

On the basis of a Central News Unit of the Voice and Vision report from Hamadan, at 1345 today the Iraqi regime attacked two places in the defiant city of Hamadan. According to reports, as a result of this attack, 11 people were martyred and 41 were injured and hospitalized.

The Central News Unit of the Voice and Vision reports from Ahvaz that at about 1005 today, the aircraft of the Iraqi regime attacked the city of Bostan from the air as a consequence of which two of our compatriots were injured and six residential buildings were destroyed.

Joint Staff Reports on Battles

LD041818 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1637 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] According to a report by the Joint Staff Command of the Islamic Republic's Armed Forces, the brave pilots of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran during a retaliatory operation brought the economic and military installations of the cities of Jassan, Diyanah and Shirvan-Mazin under air attacks respectively at 1617, 1605, and 1652 today. They inflicted heavy blows on the mercenary enemy and destroyed the border-post of (Jaramshah) on their return. These were in retaliation-in-kind to the attacks of the Zionist-Ba'athist ruling regime in Iraq on the cities of Bakhtaran, Hamadan, and Bostan.

Our proud pilots returned safely to their bases following the completion of their extraterritorial duties.

The report adds that an enemy unit in the Alan area of Sardasht attempted an attack with the support of their artillery fire. Our fighting units in this locality came close to success after a 3-hour engagement.

They destroyed the attacking unit and took a number of Iraqi forces while others were killed or wounded. Some weaponry and ammunition were taken as booty by the Islamic forces.

In the western sector of operations, our forces defended their area of protection and maintained surveillance on the related zones, and applied their fire on enemy positions. They destroyed 11 light- and heavy-weaponry emplacements and two observation posts of the Saddamists. Two vehicles carrying Iraqi personnel were also set ablaze. They forced an enemy patrol to flee by applying timely fire around Qasr-e Shirin.

In the southern sector, an enemy patrol that had approached the defensive lines of our forces at Pich-e Angizeh to penetrate our positions, were forced to vacate the area by the fire of the Islamic combatants and suffered some casualties. In Chazzabeh region the enemy engineering activities were halted under the fire of our forces.

West of Arvand River three enemy observation posts and trenches and two mortar-launchers were set ablaze and destroyed. More than 10 Iraqis were killed and wounded.

Further, the artillery units of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran applied fire on the military and economic installations of the cities of Basra, Khurmal, Sayyid Sadiq, Shanadari, Halabjah, Chuwartah, Biyarah, Mandali, Khanaqin, Zurbatiyah, and [words indistinct], inflicting heavy damage.

It is also reported that the shelling of Basra is continuing with maximum intensity.

Iran to Shell Baghdad

GF041912 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] O brothers and sisters, the infidel Saddamist regime — with an order from its eastern and western arrogant masters — imposed a hostile war on our young Islamic Republic.

Today, with the support and aid of the aforementioned sides, this regime is trying to impose a dishonorable peace on the victorious Islamic Republic through its treacherous raids and shelling of residential areas with missiles, artillery, and planes.

But the Islamic Republic which has rejected the imposed war, today strictly rejects the peace imposed by international arrogance and will try with all its power to foil all those aggressive plans and to reply in the same manner and to mete out just punishment to the criminal regime whose sick soul made it commit all those crimes and massacres by shelling Iranian towns.

We will shell the capital, Baghdad, with destructive missiles in the next few hours. The people of Rusafah, Al-Karradah, Al-'Azamiyah, Al-Thawrah, Al-Karkh and the rest of the Baghdad suburbs should evacuate immediately so that they will not be harmed.

Our reply will be repeated if the Saddamist regime resumes its hostile raids and this shelling will not stop unless the Saddamist regime comes to its senses and stops committing such perfidious crimes, such as killing innocent civilians. God will grant victory to those who support him.

Basra Virtually 'Empty'

GF050528 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] Yesterday, Basra, the second most important city of Iraq, came under the heavy fire of the Islamic combatants' artillery in retaliation for the Zionist Iraqi regime's attacks on the residential areas of our country.

According to reports received, yesterday's shelling of Basra resumed after a 48-hour break and caused heavy casualties to the Zionist Iraqi regime. These reports state that, for all intents and purposes, the city of Basra is empty and that this city, which plays a vital role in the Iraqi economy, has been transformed into a war-stricken city.

Further Warning of Baghdad Strike

GF051110 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1048 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] O citizens of Baghdad! The Zionist Ba'thist regime of Iraq launched its missiles on the cities of Bakhtaran and Hamadan on 4 April. With this act of aggression and its attack on Iranian cities it has once again violated all humanitarian Islamic laws and all international norms, against the wishes of all humane quarters throughout the world, and announced that it will continue to shell populated cities.

The Islamic Republic of Iran, in accordance with its declaration in the statement issued by the War Propaganda Committee, will reply in kind. Therefore, we ask the citizens of Baghdad to leave the city at once and as soon as possible for the safety of the holy cities.

In a few hours Baghdad will shake as a result of our missile bombardment so that the Baghdad rulers will stop their aggression.

9th Missile Fired at Baghdad

LD051148 Tehran IRNA in English 1146 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] Tehran, April 5, IRNA — A missile was fired at the Iraqi capital today, shortly after Iran's Supreme Defence Council spokesman warned of the attack.

The attack at 2:48 pm (11:18 GMT), was the ninth against Baghdad in less than a month, and residents there were urged to evacuate by Iran's Arabic service radio broadcast.

The SDC spokesman had warned in today's Friday noon mass prayers in Tehran that the missile attack would be launched in retaliation for Iraqi attacks on Iranian cities on Thursday.

"I wish this missile being fired at Baghdad would be the last to be fired at Baghdad", he said.

A statement issued today by the War Information Hqs said the retaliatory strikes against Iraq were aimed at "leaving no doubt for the Iraqi war-mongers that Iran is totally serious...and would not leave the slightest attacks on the residential areas of our Islamic country unanswered."

Navy Vessels Finish Exercises in Indian Ocean

LD042107 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] According to the Central News Unit on the anniversary of the bounteous lord of the pious, the holy 'Ali ibn 'Abi Talib, may peace be upon him, two naval vessels of the Navy of the Islamic Republic of Iran, after successfully completing navigation exercises and naval operations, returned to the Islamic homeland this morning and berthed along the jetty of the no 1 naval zone in Bandar-e 'Abbas. The vessels *Narak* and *Bushehr*, after 40 days of navigation operations showing the flag of the Islamic Republic of Iran across international waters and coastal waters of such countries as India, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka, demonstrated the battle-readiness and operation power of the Navy of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Utilizing the skill of Iranian experts and round-the-clock efforts by the commanders, officers, noncommissioned officers, and planners stationed on these two naval vessels, apart from demonstrating the extraordinary preparedness of our country's Navy, the training of a group of cadets of the officer naval college was also completed.

Afghan Rebels Execute High-Ranking KHAD Figure

LD042347 Tehran IRNA in English 1554 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Mashhad, Khorasan Pr., April 4, IRNA — A high-ranking member of the secret service organisation in Afghanistan was killed in a revolutionary execution last week. The man identified by mujahidin sources as Qalandar, was killed in his house in the city of Herat. He was a leading figure of the secret service known as KHAD.

Afghan mujahidin also attacked and destroyed the Kamaneh border post in Herat Province, killing all its personnel, on Tuesday.